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Editorial

The fifth anniversary of the Aceh tsunami was commemorated on 26 December. Since this disastrous event, considerable efforts have been made to implement tsunami early warning in the region. The fifth anniversary not only drew the attention of the international media, but was also chosen as an opportune moment to evaluate the progress made so far. Implementing the regional tsunami drill "IOWave 2009", the status of tsunami early warning in the Indian Ocean area was tested for the first time. Indonesia participated with an end-to-end drill, conducted on 14 October 2009.

Since the start of the capacity building project in June 2006, significant progress has been made and there have been many interesting experiences in the GITEWS Pilot Areas. An "Exchange Program" has been set up to share these experiences with neighbouring districts and provinces. This initiative will enable other communities to link themselves to the tsunami early warning system and also aims to contribute to the clarification of roles and responsibilities between the different administrative levels.

The procedures and mechanisms for tsunami early warning in the participating districts are essential inputs for community outreach activities. A training scheme (ToF) has been set up to enable local facilitators to implement community awareness campaigns in the pilot areas.

Best regards
Harald Spahn, Team Leader GTZ IS-GITEWS



"Electricity Down, Siren Did Not Sound..." (KOMPAS, 7 September 2009) / National Warning Center / School preparedness

Tsunami Early Warning – the human factor

Five years of intensive efforts in tsunami preparedness and early warning after the 2004 tsunami have achieved a great deal in terms of making communities in Indonesia better prepared for future tsunamis. However, many challenges remain on the way to establishing a sound end-to-end system. While InaTEWS upstream and warning technology is continuously developing and the National Tsunami Warning Centre is capable of providing timely warnings, the biggest challenge remains the development of the human and institutional capacities, and the solid regulations, agreements and procedures that are required – especially at local level – to build a consistent system.

Evaluation of recent earthquakes in 2009 from the perspective of early warning provides us with an insight into the progress of tsunami preparedness at local level. The experience with the 7.3 earthquake southwest of Tasikmalaya (West Java) on 2 September that triggered a tsunami warning by the National Tsunami Warning Centre in Jakarta as well as the major tremor that shook West Sumatra on 30 September and caused the loss of more than 1000 lives show that the 'system' is more than just 'technology'. The warning system will yield the expected results only if credible warning information based on monitoring technology is matched by awareness, sufficient human capacities and readiness in case of emergency.

This readiness is the result of long-term preparedness planning and capacity development. On 2 September, in locations along the south coast of Java where TEW has been up and running for a while, such as the District of Bantul, the local Operations Control Centre took the decision to disseminate warning and guidance to the public via loudspeakers along the coast. However, if we look at what happened in other districts that were directly exposed to the tsunami threat, the picture becomes blurred: institutions were not prepared and did not react or disseminate guidance; consequently people along the coast did not receive any warning or guidance.

On 30 September in Padang, the information that the 7.9 earthquake did not have a potential for a tsunami was received within minutes of the earthquake. About half an hour later, the mayor announced this information via radio. However,

clearer agreements and procedures would have helped to get the message across much more quickly – which is a paramount given that in the event of a tsunami threat there is only a limited time after the quake to evacuate the densely populated city of Padang.

As the event in Java showed, many see 'the system' as a network of technical devices rather than a system that relies heavily on human capacities and skills, systematic preparedness planning, agreed procedures, the ability to make decisions, and a common understanding about what to do and how to react. This misleading view is based on a strong belief in science and technology as the ultimate solution. At first sight, InaTEWS comes across as being hi-tech, which undoubtedly it is (in parts). However, the human factor and the need for a sufficient local legal framework, coordination and agreements between stakeholders, and capacity building in order to be ready in case of emergency are still frequently underestimated.

Undoubtedly, there has been progress in the GITEWS pilot areas, which is evident from the 'test' some of the areas had to undergo recently as well as from achievements in the other areas. Optimizing the system and building a coherent end-to-end system for all Indonesian tsunami prone areas, however, is the work of the next few years.

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The way ahead - from the perspective of GTZ IS-GITEWS

To make the system work, technical and human capacities at all levels must continue to be developed and combined. To build a common understanding of the system and encourage all actors to accept and play their respective roles, the provision of adequate references and guidelines is necessary. Developing these references is a multi-stakeholder task. Only a joint learning process can produce to a tailor-made warning chain that really addresses the needs of the community at risk.

Up-scaling the existing experiences from various pilot areas to encompass more districts along the tsunami prone coastlines is another challenge for the way ahead. Finally, having achieved a solid level of performance, the system needs to be promoted proactively. Going public, explaining the system, and building relations with the end-users of the system - the communities at risk - is essential to building the trust in the system that is required to achieve its ultimate goal: to save lives.



Community meeting / school awareness / participants of facilitator training

Bali

After a long development and discussion process, important aspects related to tsunami early warning and local disaster management have now been officially approved by the provincial government. This is an important step towards establishing a functioning tsunami early warning service in Bali. Several other initiatives have also been supported to strengthen the tsunami early warning chain in Bali.

Strengthening the Warning Chain

A group of 15 representatives from the Bali Pilot Area went on a two-day trip to Jakarta to visit the National Tsunami Early Warning Centre at BMKG and the National Disaster Management Agency BNPB. During the visit, questions about the warning chain between BMKG and Bali were addressed. The group also discussed with the national partners how to improve capacity building for personnel involved in disaster management at the provincial and district levels.

Back in Bali, the 4th TEWS District Meeting was held on 17 December. Representatives from districts named institutions and focal persons responsible for receiving tsunami warnings and guidance from the provincial Emergency Operation Centre (PUSDALOPS). The representatives proposed training sessions providing a general orientation on InaTEWS and focusing on development of related SOPs at the district level.

PUSDALOPS staff received a second training session on tsunami hazard and early warning procedures. The training was facilitated by GTZ and implemented by BMKG and the new master trainer. As PUSDALOPS is now responsible for operating the sirens in Bali, several siren tests have been carried out under the supervision of BMKG. The tests proved that the system and the handling by PUSDALOPS are working well.

Exchange Visit

Representatives of the tourism sector in Pangandaran, West Java visited the Bali Pilot Area to exchange experiences on preparedness and tsunami early warning procedures. The emergency operation procedures of the Bali Hotel Association and the experiences of the cooperation between hotels and communities in Tanjung Benoa were valued by the participants as models for their own area.

Training of Facilitators and Community Awareness Campaign

On 21 - 26 November 2009 a group of 20 people from the communities of Tanjung Benoa, Kuta and Sanur and from the Balinese Red Cross and the NGO IDEP participated in training for local facilitators. The training was implemented by the newly qualified Balinese master trainer with support and intensive coaching from the ToF Team. The five-day training prepared the participants to implement community awareness campaigns in their areas and included the following topics: tsunami hazard, tsunami early warning systems, evacuation planning and community action plans.

The main targets of the recent awareness campaign in Tanjung Benoa were the local women's organization PKK, schools, and members of the traditional communities (*banjar adat*).

Local regulations on disaster management in Bali

Several new local regulations are now defining important aspects of disaster management and tsunami early warning in Bali:

Decrees of the Governor 29/2009 and 30/2009 concern the establishment of the Emergency Operation Centre (PUSDALOPS) and the Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) at the provincial level. Implementation of the two new institutions is responsibility of the Bali provincial civil defence agency KESBANG.

Decree of the Governor 31/2009 concerns tsunami early warning procedures in Bali. It includes the newly developed SOPs, which delegate decision making to the Emergency Operation Centre. It also recognises the tsunami hazard map developed with the support of the GITEWS project as the official map for southern Bali.

Cooperation with Sanur

Evacuation planning for Sanur is a new field of cooperation between Denpasar local government and the GTZ project. A kick-off meeting was held on 15 December with representatives from local government, community organizations and the private sector.

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Next steps

Evacuation planning and community awareness campaigns are closely related and will be the focus of the project and its local partners. The ongoing process to build the warning chain from province and district level down to the communities at risk will also be points of focus.



Destruction from the earthquake in Padang City / Learning from the earthquake: study of early warning and tsunami preparedness / Container housing the BPBD office

Padang

The earthquake that shook Padang was a tragedy and a traumatic event for many. On the other hand, one could say that it tested our preparedness: we had no choice but to deal with it and prove how ready we are. There is a strong commitment among actors in Padang to take the lessons learned from this experience seriously.

Reconstruction planning

The authorities of Padang City have moved from the emergency phase into early recovery and planning. The city administration has set up a rehabilitation and reconstruction agency (BPRR), which consists of several government institutions (including the municipal planning board (BAPPEDA) and the city's Disaster Mitigation Agency, BPBD). This body receives support from a team of experts and is going to steer rehabilitation and reconstruction for the next two years.

A GTZ Emergency Project for West Sumatra that has been operating in the province since November 2009 supports the Padang municipal planning board and rehabilitation and reconstruction agency in their disaster-preventive reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts. A seconded GIS expert will gather natural hazard data (including tsunami hazard data from a Padang consensus) from the respective national, international, and local institutions, and carry out a land suitability analysis that will feed into the masterplan for Padang City. Options for tsunami escape routes as well as vertical evacuation will also be considered.

Recovery of Operations Control

Fortunately, the BPBD office building survived the earthquake, with minor damage. A 40-foot container is housing the offices from the damaged upper floor of the building. The Operations Control Centre (PUSDALOPS) of BPBD is located in the same office building, which is not any more considered to be earthquake safe. To allow for continuous early warning operations in the event of future tremors, the operations and crisis room is moved to two earthquake resistant office containers (provided by the GTZ Emergency Project).

Learning from the earthquake

No tsunami warning was issued for the coast of West Sumatra on 30 September. Still, what took place in the minutes after the earthquake can help us review the progress of early warning and tsunami preparedness in Padang.

In order to find out what happened in the "red zone" on that late afternoon on the last day of September, GTZ IS-GITEWS (in cooperation with Komunitas Siaga Tsunami, KOGAMI and with support from BPBD and the United Nations University, UNU-EHS) conducted a survey of 200 households and additional qualitative interviews with residents. To get a clearer picture about institutional performance with regard to SOPs and dissemination, key institutional actors were interviewed too. Initial analysis yields the following results:

- About 50% of the 200 respondents reacted by evacuating when they felt the ground shaking.
- Most of those who evacuated did so promptly: 10 minutes after the quake, about 70% had started to evacuate.
- Traffic congestion and insufficient escape strategies hindered effective evacuation.
- The Operations Control Centre quickly received earthquake information from the National Tsunami Warning Centre, though dissemination to the general public was deterred by the absence of a direct dissemination channel (only VHF radio communication).
- The mayor publicly announced on Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI) that there was no tsunami threat about 30 minutes after the tremor. Though it was considerably longer before the majority of citizens received the information.

Final results will be discussed with the local stakeholders and published soon.

Update on dissemination system

Getting the information to the public quickly under tough conditions right after a strong earthquake is a challenge. The experience of 30 September show that local dissemination needs further strengthening.

RABAB, a technology that can feed VHF radio communication directly into radio FM for public announcements, needs some repair after the earthquake. Also, an agreement about the radio FM channel used for RABAB will have to be made.

Though the earthquake reduced the number of mosques from 30 to 20 (due to damage) and some delay in operations (about a month), the network of mosque loud-speakers that will serve as an information and warning dissemination system is still being developed by the Tsunami Alert Community, KOGAMI.

Once the RABAB receivers (simple FM radios) have been installed, and training and dissemination has been conducted at the mosques, they can be used by the community to get information from the authorities – a system that would have been very useful on 30 September. It is these information systems that will eventually complete the last mile and make a difference in the event of emergency.

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Next Steps in Padang

- (1) Setting up the new Operations Control Centre, (2) Multiplication of warning dissemination equipment (3) Presentation of study results to the mayor and finalization of the mayor's decree on tsunami early warning



Opening of workshops by Mr. Tri Handoyo in Purworejo, Mr. Tiwa Sukrianto in Ciamis and Mr. Achmad Ujang and Kebumen / Working groups of Purworejo and Ciamis.

Java

During the last quarter of 2009, the Java Pilot Area completed several activities within the exchange programme and preparation for community outreach. Two new communities in the neighbouring districts of Purworejo and Ciamis began to share the experiences of Bantul, Kebumen and Cilacap in implementing local tsunami early warning procedures.

Exchange Programme

Partners in Java set three main activities under the exchange programme: peer learning, sharing experience with new communities, and visiting key national players.

The aim of the peer learning, which will involve discussions with and observations of experienced communities in other districts, is to learn how local TEW is implemented differently. For this purpose, the Java working groups plan to visit the Bali Pilot Area in early 2010.

Sharing experience of implementation of local early warning to new communities is being attempted in Ciamis (West Java) and Purworejo (Central Java). Several meetings with local authorities and introductory workshops for the newly formed local working groups have been carried out. Also, on 3-5 November 2009, representatives from Ciamis visited Bali to learn how the Bali tourist sector initiated TEW, and on 12 November, the working groups from Ciamis and Purworejo visited Bantul to observe first hand how people in Bantul link to the local warning centre and national warning centre, and how the people strengthened their preparedness.

On 23-25 November, around 15 representatives of local authorities and working groups from the five districts in Java visited the National Warning Centre at BMKG, the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), and the Ministry of Home Affairs in Jakarta. As well as sharing information on the current state of their local early warning mechanisms, the group received an update on developments upstream and relevant policies.

Community Outreach

Preparations for community outreach activities in Java were carried out in stages. In late December 2009, the trainers facilitated two training sessions for local facilitators in Java. The facilitators were recruited from among local representatives from new targeted villages in Bantul, Purworejo, Kebumen, Cilacap and Ciamis. In 2010, these local facilitators are expected to run a series of dissemination activities their villages, to strengthen the preparedness of the people in their local areas.

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Sharing Experience

The working groups of Ciamis and Purworejo have participated in workshops to introduce the basic concept of InaTEWS, to conduct a guided self-assessment of the current local condition, and to learn about the preliminary tsunami hazard maps for the two districts, contributed collectively by DLR, LIPI, LAPAN, Bakosurtanal, AWI. The workshops were facilitated jointly by the working groups from Bantul, Kebumen and Cilacap, together with GTZ.

14th Workshop

The 14th workshop in Java, held on 14 -15 December 2009, was hosted by the local government of Kebumen. The discussion focused on the possibility of establishing inter-district/- province cooperation in disaster management and touched base on the pertaining policies.

Important input and experiences were given by Mr Jarot Rustanto (BPBD-Central Java), Mr Tiar Prasetya (BMKG), Mr Subandriyo (Coordinator, Forum Merapi), Mr Purwo Widodo (Coordinator, Community Pasag Merapi), and Mr Banu Subagyo. (UNDP).



Resource persons from Forum Merapi, BPPD Central Java, UNDP & BMKG and facilitators at the 14th workshop / Visit by Ciamis and Purworejo working groups to Bantul.

Next steps in Java

The 15th workshop will follow up the discussion on the inter-district cooperation. Awareness raising activities in the new target villages and visits of the representatives from the five districts in Java to Bali are to be carried out.



Mr. H. Mahsun Zain - Deputy Head of District Purworejo / Mr. Tiwa Sukrianta - Head of Planning Agency Ciamis / Working Group member facilitate a workshop in Purworejo and Ciamis: Petrus (Bantul), Isnadi (Kebumen), Sarengat and Iwan Ma'arif (Cilacap), Kharisma (GTZ)

Sharing of Experience in Java

Most of the south coast of Java is known to be prone to tsunamis, and the Pangandaran tsunami of 2006 was evidence of this. So far, only a few communities are getting aware and starting to implement early warning mechanisms. Ciamis and Purworejo, in the Java Pilot Area, are two examples.

Conditions in Ciamis and Purworejo

Ciamis District is located on the eastern tip of West Java Province, bordering the Indian Ocean to the south. There are six sub-districts on the district's 9-km coastline, and its 67,340 ha of marine area is vulnerable to tsunami hazard. One of the six sub-districts facing the open ocean is the popular tourist resort of Pangandaran. This beach resort was seriously affected by the tsunami on 17 July 2006, which claimed hundreds of lives.

This tragedy prompted the local government and the community of Ciamis to initiate activities designed to strengthen the preparedness of the local people. Warning signs have been put up on the streets in Pangandaran, but, significantly, this coastal community has yet to be connected to the national tsunami warning centre.

The District of Purworejo in Central Java Province also borders the Indian Ocean to the south. Purworejo has a 21-km coastline, but was not seriously affected the tsunami that struck Pangandaran in 2006. So far, local government and the local community have done little to build tsunami preparedness.

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Exchange Programme

Since mid 2009, Bantul, Kebumen, Cilacap and GTZ have been sharing their experience of implementing tsunami early warning mechanisms to the communities in Ciamis and Purworejo. This initiative is implemented under the Exchange Programme within GTZ.

At a series of meetings with focal points in the offices of Ciamis civil defence (Kesbang), the deputy head of district of Purworejo, Mr H Mahsun Zain, and head of Ciamis planning agency, Mr Tiwa Sukrianta in October 2009, the Ciamis and Purworejo local governments indicated that they were eager to commence the exchange programme. Formation of the required working groups in both districts in November 2009 by the local authorities confirmed the inclusion of Ciamis and Purworejo into the Java Pilot Area.

It was agreed that the Bantul and Kebumen working groups would facilitate the process for Purworejo, and that the Kebumen and Cilacap working groups would take care of Ciamis. The role of GTZ is to ensure that adequate support is provided to enable the facilitation process to take place. The new districts have carried out assessments of their current preparedness condition, using the recommended checklist and stakeholder analysis tools. So far, the working groups have been given basic information about InaTEWS and the latest developments, have been involved in relevant workshops and training, and have made visits to other areas and key national players.



Preliminary tsunami hazard maps for Ciamis and Purworejo, contributed by GITEWS



Working Groups of Ciamis and Purworejo in workshops and at the local warning centre in Bantul.



Rahmatullah Mosque in Aceh Besar / Community evacuation in Banda Aceh / School pupils participating in the exercise

Culmination of the 2009 Indian Ocean Wave Exercise

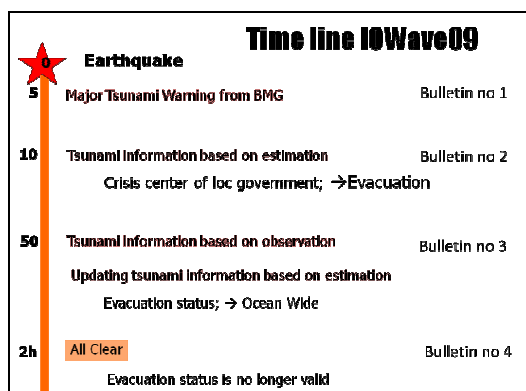
After almost six months of preparation, 14 October 2009 marked the 2009 Indian Ocean Wave Exercise, with Aceh Province as host for Indonesia. The provincial Operations Control Centre and three district Disaster Management Units (Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar, and Sabang) staged a re-run of the mega 2004 tsunami, while other countries participating in the event conducted the exercise in their own countries.

Implementation

Indonesia decided to implement a full-scale exercise, including public reaction and emergency response. The final rehearsal was held on 12 October 2009. Twenty-five observers from several institutions arrived in Aceh several days prior to observe the event, and were assigned to various observation points.

Initiated by a simulated earthquake at 8 a.m., the first warning message was received from BMKG by SMS. Following the predefined SOPs, the deputy governor gave the instruction to activate sirens and start the evacuation. Handy talkies and mobile phones were the main form of communication for officials. Sirens and mosque loudspeakers were used to warn the communities.

Evacuation of the local communities went according to plan, with around 200-300 people from each district moved to evacuation points. The "All clear" was issued at 10 a.m. Below is the timeline for the exercise:



Lessons Learnt

Observers had two opportunities to contribute their input for the evaluation of the exercise. The first opportunity was at a meeting on the afternoon of 14 October, when observers shared the findings of their observations along with the results documented in the evaluation forms. Another evaluation meeting was held in Jakarta on 9 November, with representatives of the Aceh Provincial Government, to discuss the observers' input, and the reviews by facilitators and other actors involved. Key recommendations were:

- Strengthen inter-institutional coordination mechanisms at the national level
- Supplement communication and dissemination equipment to strengthen communication and coordination among institutions
- Secure special frequency for the purpose of disseminating warning and coordination
- Allocate a sufficient number of qualified staff to keep the Operations Control Centre running 24/7
- Make the SOPs as simple as possible. A predefined text for disseminating warnings is preferable
- As mosques are used as one of the means of dissemination, ensure that the necessary equipment and people to operate it are available
- Provide warnings in English as there may be foreign tourists or temporary residents in the area
- Have regular reminders of the evacuation procedures
- Provide people at evacuation points with updates and information
- Provide clear SOPs for the involvement of mass media in warning dissemination, describing the content of the message to be disseminated.

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Visit of partners from Padang PA and Bali PA to Java PA / Dialogue between partners and BMKG staff

Linking and Learning through Exchange Programme

Horizontal and vertical sharing of experiences, lessons learnt and best practices is an effective way of learning and of promoting networking in tsunami preparedness between districts and provinces. Inter-district and inter-province cooperation on tsunami preparedness could be used as a platform for partnerships for other hazards by clarifying mechanisms for sharing roles and responsibilities.

Extending Local Partnership – Inter-District and Inter-Province Cooperation

A tsunami does not recognize district or provincial borders. GTZ IS-GITEWS aims at strengthening inter-district cooperation in tsunami warning. This cooperation will enable local governments and communities to agree on mechanisms for sharing resources, roles and responsibilities, and enhance knowledge transfer in tsunami preparedness.

With support from three provincial institutions from three provinces (Yogyakarta, Central Java, and West Java) and two national institutions (BMKG and the Centre for Vulcanology and Disaster Mitigation), five districts in Java (Bantul, Purworejo, Kebumen, Cilacap, and Ciamis) have established a committee to prepare a program (roadmap) and an organisational set-up for inter-district and inter-province cooperation in tsunami early warning.

In Bali, districts have delegated responsibilities for warning services to provincial authorities, which could then serve all districts/cities. In West Sumatra, cooperation could be strengthened between the City of Padang and neighbouring districts of the province. Some exchange programme activities the Padang Project Area were postponed due to earthquake emergency response and rehabilitation.

Exchange and Dialogue between Local and National Levels

Cross-visits and a series of dialogues facilitated by the project provided national stakeholders with insight into preparedness progress at the district/municipal and provincial levels, and local stakeholders with the opportunity to obtain references, understanding, clarification, and updates from their national counterparts.

Visits by local partners in Bali and Java to national partners (BMKG and BNPB) this quarter have increased the common understanding of the system and contributed to the improvement of procedures, mechanisms and institutional capacities, particularly by addressing the link between the National Warning Centre and the local level (last mile). Local partners now have a better understanding of who is doing what, how, when in InaTEWS at the national and local level, and through the exchange program, they have made an agreement on mechanisms for sharing information on procedures for tsunami early warning between stakeholders.

The linkage between national and local levels facilitated by the project has generated a mechanism for purposeful local-national cooperation. For instance, BNPB will design a technical assistance program in tsunami preparedness tailored for districts along the southern coast of Java.

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A Roadmap to Forum Tsunami

At the 14th workshop held in Kebumen, Central Java in December 2010, the participants agreed to form a committee to prepare the establishment of a “South-South Cooperation” or “Tsunami Forum”, an inter-district and inter-province cooperation for tsunami preparedness on the southern coast of Java.

The committee has ten members: five from the five districts, three from provincial institutions in Yogyakarta, Central Java, and West Java, one from BMKG, and one from the Centre for Vulcanology and Disaster Mitigation.

The committee will develop a detailed program and the organisational set up. There are two pillars to the program:

1. The areas of cooperation (tsunami drills, warning services, hazard mapping/risk analysis, and communication networks)
2. The administrative and legal requirements for the establishment of the organisation of the cooperation (with BNPB and MoHA)

BPBD Central Java has shown its commitment to technical and financial support to this cooperation organisation.

Next steps

The project will assist in the follow up process for the establishment of “Tsunami Forum”, an inter-district and inter-province cooperation on tsunami preparedness in districts along the southern coast of Java. Visits by local partners in Padang to national partners in Jakarta and cross-visits between local partners are scheduled in January and February 2010. A writeshop to structure the lessons learnt of the exchange program will be conducted in February 2010.



Training of trainers in Jogjakarta and training for local facilitators in Bali, Bantul and Cilacap

Training of Facilitators for Community Awareness Campaigns

The target of community awareness campaigns is the people at risk in tsunami prone areas within the GITEWS pilot areas and beyond. The community awareness campaigns operate at three levels: (1) preparing master trainers (2) training local facilitators and (3) the supporting community outreach activities in the at risk areas.

Training of Master Trainers in Yogyakarta

Held on 27-31 October 2009 in Yogyakarta, this training involved 18 participants from various organisations, including NGOs, district working groups, Indonesian Red Cross and professionals, from Padang, Bali, Cilacap, Kebumen, Bantul, Jakarta and Yogyakarta. The training covered training of the master trainers (Team 18), delivery of training of facilitators in different regions by Team 18, and implementation of community awareness events by the facilitators in their own villages.

The participants were selected based on their ability to follow up activities in a sustainable way. Before taking part in the training, the participants were required to sign a binding agreement, confirming their availability and commitment to further follow up activities.

The participants were introduced to new training techniques designed to build their capacity to deliver the content of the training of facilitators.

Their intensive coaching included preparing for the training of facilitators, designing of their own training delivery, and providing back stopping during the training and community awareness meetings.



Training of Facilitators in Bali and Java

Training for facilitators (ToF) took place in Bali (21-25 November), Bantul (7-11 December) and Cilacap (15-19 December). Most of the participants were village leaders, small business owners, fishers, workers in the tourism sector, teachers, and some representatives from local NGOs (IDEP, Indonesian Red Cross).

The involvement district working group representatives in designing the events, developing the content and assisting with facilitation was of great help to the community facilitators.



Pak Gede, Jenik Andreas (GITEWS) and Pak Budi (PMI) at the opening session

During the community event rehearsals for the training sessions in Bali and Bantul, all the facilitators performed well with the local languages and handled questions and comments calmly and with courtesy. They also made good use of visual aids get points across in a clear and simple way.

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Intensive Coaching – Team 18 Bali, Bantul and Cilacap

To support the new master trainers (Team 18) in preparing and delivering the facilitator training, intensive coaching sessions were held two days prior to each facilitator training workshop. Supervision was also provided during the by the ToF Team (Jenik, Handa, Novalinda) to ensure the quality of the training delivered by Team 18.

These coaching sessions built the self confidence of the master trainers, providing them in-depth knowledge of TEWS and facilitation skills. Although it was not the first time these master trainers had organised an event or to delivered a talk as a resource person, they were surprised at the amount of detailed preparation needed for the content and facilitation of the ToF workshops.

The rehearsals before the events gave them an opportunity to gain more confidence and tips on delivering topics. Despite the many changes in which master trainer would present which topic, the support and solidarity among the team was strong. Keeping each other energised and motivated to learn, enabled the team to build the synergy to meet each and every challenge and to deliver their very best.

Next steps

- Community awareness meetings in Bali, Bantul, Purworejo, Ciamis, Cilacap, Kebumen
- Carry out ToF in Padang (if feasible, this will be organized in the first quarter of 2010)
- Networking meeting for Team18 after completion of all the ToF
- Finalising all documentation & training modules, including providing the quality assurance for training materials



Mr. KH.M. Nashiruddin Al Mansyur, Head of District of Kebumen – Partners of Bali and Padang – Mr. Sukardiyono, Assistant to Head of District of Bantul.

Important Notes from the Visit to Java

These are some highlights of the visits by representatives from the Padang and Bali Pilot Areas to the Java Pilot Area on 23-25 November 2009. This event is a part of the exchange programme that allows partners to have first-hand observation of and dialogues with the individuals involved in the implementation of local tsunami early warning in the other pilot areas. The notes are shared by the partners from the Tsunami Alert Community (KOGAMI) in Padang.

Summary of the visits

Around twenty-five representatives from GTZ partners, selected local governmental institutions and practitioners from the Padang and Bali Pilot Areas paid a three-day visit to Bantul and Kebumen in late November 2009. The visit was intended to provide the visitors an opportunity to learn from the local decision-makers and communities about their roles and participation in the development of tsunami early warning in the pilot area of Java.

On 23 November, Assistant to the Head of District, Mr Sukardiyono, talked to the group about the local government's commitment to disaster management in Bantul. They also visited the tsunami local warning centre at the civil defence office and the SAR post in Parangtritis.

On 24 November, the visitors met with local facilitators and the community in Kuwaru sub-village in Bantul to discuss community preparedness strategy and mitigation initiatives.

On 25 November, the participants had a meeting with Kebumen Head of District KH. M. Nashiruddin AM about current and future local government policy. After vesting the new local warning centre, the group met the local facilitators and community members in Karang Gadung village in Kebumen.

Some impressions ...

- Local government, particularly in Bantul, has made efforts to protect the local community. Awareness raising, installing warning sirens, maintaining evacuation routes, and management of coastal areas are some examples.
- People showed respect for the local authorities. The local communities were motivated to participate in various activities using own resources. The local government institutions and the people maintained good communication using simple language, which helped to get important messages across to different audiences. In general, the customs in the villages and positive attitude of the people promoted the dissemination of knowledge.
- The procedures for decision making and dissemination warning and guidance in Bantul and Kebumen are brief and appropriate. The language used in the guidance easy for the people to understand.
- Local technology for warning dissemination is affordable and multi-functional.

Challenges ...

There are some points noted for future improvements:

- Bantul and Kebumen generally demonstrated a sound understanding of the local early warning chain. They need to have comprehensive preparedness planning, particularly regarding response at the individual household level.
- Decision making and dissemination of warning and guidance procedures are clearly delegated by the governor to the local warning centre. However, these procedures need to be formalised for real implementation.
- While the piloting set good models, the remaining task of the local governments and the communities of completing implementation of early warning and preparedness mechanisms for all risk areas in both districts is still a challenge.

The event boosted the confidence of the communities visited in Bantul and Kebumen, in the sense that developing preparedness mechanism by optimising use of local resources enables continuous self improvement and sustainability.

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Dialogue with the community in Petanahan, Kebumen / Local facilitators: Mr. Sarwono (Village Head) and Mr Margono / Padang group observing a tsunami affected area of Kuwaru Beach in Bantul.



Working Notes & Documentary Videos from Java Pilot Area

Documentation of experiences from the Java Pilot Area in Evacuation Planning, Community Awareness, and Preparation and Implementation of the Tsunami Drill in Bantul

Evacuation Planning and Community Awareness

Getting better prepared is the clue to communities in risk areas for coping with tsunami hazard. Raising awareness and evacuation planning are a part of the implementation of early warning and are important elements of local preparedness.

The communities of Poncosari and Gadingsari in the District of Bantul, Karang Gadung and Ayah in the District of Kebumen, and Tegal Kamulyan, Cilacap Selatan, Bunton and Jetis in the District of Cilacap have developed evacuation plans and implemented awareness activities to strengthen their preparedness. These activities had been carried out by the District Working Groups for Tsunami Early Warning, local facilitators and the communities supported by the GITEWS project.

The documentation includes two documentary videos (Evacuation Planning & Community Awareness) and an illustrated book. All present highlights of the activities that other tsunami prone areas may find useful to prior to implementing of similar activities.

Video 1: **Evacuation Planning**

Duration: 20 minutes

Target audience: local decision makers and local organisations at district and village level, particularly in the Java Pilot Area, with possible replication to other areas

Video 2: **Community Awareness**

Duration: 20 minutes

Target audience: Communities, local multipliers, and local decision makers at district and village level, particularly in the Java Pilot Area, with possible replication to other areas

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Preparation and Implementation of the Tsunami Drill in Bantul in December 2008

Over the past few years, communities and the authorities in Bantul District have been setting up an early warning mechanism, developing evacuation plans and raising disaster awareness to improve tsunami preparedness. Since 2007 the process has been supported by the GITEWS project.

A joint tsunami drill was carried out in December 2008 to test the local warning chain, the procedures of the local emergency centre, and the agreed response of the local people and institutions involved. The drill also provided an opportunity to test the effectiveness of the communication technologies set up in the communities. The drill involved a large number of people from the villages of Poncosari and Gadingsari, formal and non-formal institutions, and the Bantul District local authority.

Highlights of the activities involved in preparation and the implementation of the drill are captured and made available in two videos and in an illustrated book. It is hoped that the experiences from Bantul will be useful to other tsunami prone areas that are planning tsunami drills.

Video 1: **Preparation for the Drill**

Duration: 20 minutes

Target audience: Communities, local multipliers, and local decision maker at district and village level, particularly in the Java Pilot Area, with possible replication to other areas

Video 2: **Implementation of the Drill**

Duration: 20 minutes

Target audience: local decision makers and local organisations at district and village, particularly in the Java Pilot Area, with possible replication to other areas

The documentation was produced by **Bingkai Picture** Production House, directed by Sofyan, with contributions from Benny Usdianto and members of the working groups in the Java Pilot Area.



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A passionate Balinese dancer, Sinta has been associated with the project since August 2007 and was assigned as junior assistant to the Bali Pilot Area in March 2008. We are grateful for her valuable services, supporting all project activities from the very beginning and keeping everybody on track with her unique memory of each and every detail of the project's history in the Bali Pilot Area. We wish her all the best in her future endeavours.

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With a bachelor's degree in water resources management and a master's degree in environmental management, Widi has gained professional experience through various assignments related to disaster management, urban planning, health and sanitation. Direct interaction with affected communities is her favourite activity. Since January, she is supporting the project as a project assistant in Bali Pilot Area Bali, carrying out administrative and technical tasks related to mapping and development of local evacuation plans and community awareness campaigns.



SEASON GREETINGS

... *HAPPY NEW YEAR 2010* ...

Ein glückliches neues Jahr!

Photos by Jenik Andreas

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